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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-54

Prosulfuron

(publié aussi en français)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on winter wheat to the product label of Peak 75WG Herbicide, containing technical grade prosulfuron, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Peak 75WG Herbicide, Pest Control Products Act Registration Number 25310.

The evaluation of this prosulfuron application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report that is available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for prosulfuron is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document).

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for prosulfuron, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Prosulfuron

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Prosulfuron	*N*-[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]-2-(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl) benzenesulfonamide	0.01	Wheat

ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for pesticide(s) or for food commodity(ies).

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting the Applications/Amendment/Historical tab and opening the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2010-0984.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for prosulfuron in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[2] listed for prosulfuron in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for prosulfuron in Canada with corresponding American tolerances. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs and American Tolerances (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)
Wheat	0.01	0.01 (Grain, cereal, group 15, except rice)

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for prosulfuron up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[2] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.